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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/054,015	01/22/2002	John H. Dunlap	11388-003	5470
30589	7590	03/22/2006	EXAMINER	
DUNLAP, CODDING & ROGERS P.C. PO BOX 16370 OKLAHOMA CITY, OK 73113			SHAND, ROBERTA A	
		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
		2616		

DATE MAILED: 03/22/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/054,015	DUNLAP, JOHN H.
	Examiner Roberta A. Shand	Art Unit 2665

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).

Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 27 December 2005.

2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-19 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 1-19 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
 6) Other: _____.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1-8, 11-17 and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Curry (U.S. 6233234 B1) in view of Menard (U.S. 6944151 B1).

3. Regarding claim 1, Curry teaches (fig. 1) a telephone gateway device for selectively routing telephone calls between a PSTN and a computer network, comprising: a first telephone port adapted to connect to atleast one POTS device (col. 3, lines 3-18 and fig. 9); a second telephone port (20) adapted to connect to a standard telephone jack connected to the PSTN; a modem (54) adapted to establish a dial-up connection to the computer network; a network interface device (58) adapted to establish a broadband connection to the computer network; a CODEC for encoding and decoding voice data relating to the telephone calls (col. 11, line 16 – col. 12, line 14); an internet telephony protocol for controlling internet telephone sessions on the computer network (col. 5, lines 1-10); a detection circuit (116).

4. Curry does not teach a detection circuit including a microprocessor adapted to automatically detect whether a call is a local or toll call and to selectively route a local call to the PSTN and a toll call to the computer network via the modem or the network interface device.

5. Menard teaches (fig. 1) a detection circuit (20) including a microprocessor adapted to automatically detect (fig. 5, 306) whether a call is a local or toll call and to selectively route a local call to the PSTN (14) and a toll call to the computer network (16) via the modem or the network interface device (fig. 2). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to adapt this to curry to increase quality of service within the system.

6. Regarding claim 2, Curry teaches (fig. 3) the telephone gateway device comprising computer memory.

7. Regarding claim 3, Curry teaches (figs. 3 and 4 and col. 1) the computer memory is ROM.

8. Regarding claims 4 and 12, Curry teaches (col. 15, lines 34-50) the computer memory contains a unique identifier of the gateway.

9. Regarding claims 5 and 13, Curry teaches (figs. 3 and 4 and col. 1) the computer memory further comprises RAM to receive and store information related to a user and gateway.

10. Regarding claims 6 and 16, Curry teaches (col. 15, lines 13-33) detect a toll call based upon the dialing of a “1” or “011” on an attached POTS device. Curry teaches decoding DTMF dialing signals, which reads on this limitation.

11. Regarding claims 7 and 17, Curry teaches (fig. 5) the network interface comprises an Ethernet network interface card.

12. Regarding claims 8, 14 and 19, Curry teaches (fig. 7) a database of information relating to non-toll area codes relative to an area code of a phone number associated with the POTS device.

13. Regarding claim 11, Curry teaches (fig. 1) a telephone gateway device for selectively routing telephone calls between a PSTN and a computer network, comprising: a first telephone port adapted to connect to atleast one POTS device (col. 3, lines 3-18 and fig. 9); a second telephone port (20) adapted to connect to a standard telephone jack connected to the PSTN; a modem (54) adapted to establish a dial-up connection to the computer network; a network interface (58) adapted to establish a broadband connection to the computer network; means for transmitting and receiving voice data over the computer network (fig. 5).

14. Curry does not teach circuitry adapted to automatically detect whether a call is a local or toll call and to selectively route a local call to the PSTN and a toll call initiated on an attached POTS device to the computer network via either the modem or the network interface.

15. Menard teaches (fig. 1) circuitry (20) adapted to automatically detect (fig. 5, 306) whether a call is a local or toll call and to selectively route a local call to the PSTN (14) and a toll call initiated on an attached POTS device to the computer network (16) via either the modem or the network interface (fig. 2). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to adapt this to curry to increase quality of service within the system.

16. Regarding claim 15, Curry teaches (fig. 1) a telephone gateway device for selectively routing telephone calls between a PSTN and a computer network, comprising: a first telephone port adapted to connect to atleast one POTS device (col. 3, lines 3-18 and fig. 9); a second telephone port (20) adapted to connect to a standard telephone jack connected to the PSTN; a modem (54) adapted to establish a dial-up connection to the computer network; a network interface (58) adapted to establish a broadband connection to the computer network; an internet telephony protocol (abstract); computer memory figs. 3 and 4 and col. 1 containing a unique identifier of the gateway device (col. 9, line 5, col. 10, line 9) to receive and store information relating to user of the gateway device.

17. Curry does not teach circuitry to automatically detect a toll call placed on the POTS device and selectively route the toll call to the computer network via either the modem or the network interface.

18. Menard teaches (fig. 1) circuitry (20) to automatically detect (fig. 5, 306) a toll call placed on the POTS device and selectively route the toll call to the computer network (16) via either the modem or the network interface (fig. 2). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to adapt this to curry to increase quality of service within the system.

19. Claim 9 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Curry in view of Menard and further in view of Nagao (U.S. 5764278).

20. As mentioned above, Curry in view of Menard teaches all of the limitations of claim 1.

21. Curry does not teach ITU-T G.711, G.723, G.728, and G.729.

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22. Nagao teaches (col. 5, lines 1-10) CODEC operating in accordance with ITU G.711, G.723, G.728, and G.729. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to adapt this to Curry and Menard's system, as it is well known in the art of audio encoding and decoding.

23. Claims 10 and 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Curry in view of Menard and further in view of Schuster (U.S. 6577622 B1)).

24. As mentioned above, Curry in view of Menard teaches all of the limitations of claim 1.

25. Curry does not teach ITU-T H.323, SIP, and MGCP.

26. Schuster teaches (col. 8, lines 20-26) ITU-T H.323, SIP, and MGCP. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to adapt this to Curry and Menard's system, as it is well known in the art.

Conclusion

1. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

2. A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

3. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Roberta A Shand whose telephone number is 571-272-3161. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 9:00am-5:30pm.

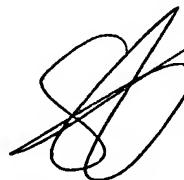
4. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Huy Vu can be reached on 571-272-3155. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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5. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



Roberta A Shand
Examiner
Art Unit 2665



STEVEN NGUYEN
PRIMARY EXAMINER